

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### METHODS FOR DETERMINING CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter addresses procedures for “method-defined parameters”, where the analytical result is wholly dependant on the process used to make the measurement. Examples include the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to prepare a leachate, and the flash point, pH, paint filter liquids, and corrosivity tests. In these instances, changes to the specific methods may change the end result and incorrectly identify a waste as nonhazardous. Therefore, when the measurement of such method-defined parameters is required by regulation, those methods are not subject to the flexibility afforded in other SW-846 methods (such as described in the Disclaimer and Chapter Two of this manual).

Methods for determining the characteristics of Ignitability for liquids, Corrosivity for liquids, and Toxicity are included. Guidance for determining Toxic Gas Generation is found in Chapter Seven, Sections 7.3.3 and 7.3.4.

## 8.1 Ignitability

This chapter addresses procedures for “method-defined parameters”, where the analytical result is wholly dependant on the process used to make the measurement. Examples include the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to prepare a leachate, and the flash point, pH, paint filter liquids, and corrosivity tests. In these instances, changes to the specific methods may change the end result and incorrectly identify a waste as nonhazardous. Therefore, when the measurement of such method-defined parameters is required by regulation, those methods are not subject to the flexibility afforded in other SW-846 methods (such as described in the Disclaimer and Chapter Two of this manual).

The following methods are found in Sec. 8.1 of this chapter:

<b>Method 1010:</b>	Pensky-Martens Closed-Cup Method for Determining Ignitability
<b>Method 1020A:</b>	Setaflash Closed-Cup Method for Determining Ignitability

## 8.2 Corrosivity

This chapter addresses procedures for “method-defined parameters”, where the analytical result is wholly dependant on the process used to make the measurement. Examples include the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to prepare a leachate, and the flash point, pH, paint filter liquids, and corrosivity tests. In these instances, changes to the specific methods may change the end result and incorrectly identify a waste as nonhazardous. Therefore, when the measurement of such method-defined parameters is required by regulation, those methods are not subject to the flexibility afforded in other SW-846 methods (such as described in the Disclaimer and Chapter Two of this manual).

The following methods are found in Sec. 8.2 of this chapter:

<b>Method 9040B:</b>	pH Electrometric Measurement
<b>Method 1110:</b>	Corrosivity Toward Steel

### 8.3    Reactivity

Refer to guidance given in Chapter Seven, especially Secs. 7.3.3 and 7.3.4.

## 8.4 Toxicity

This chapter addresses procedures for “method-defined parameters”, where the analytical result is wholly dependant on the process used to make the measurement. Examples include the use of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) to prepare a leachate, and the flash point, pH, paint filter liquids, and corrosivity tests. In these instances, changes to the specific methods may change the end result and incorrectly identify a waste as nonhazardous. Therefore, when the measurement of such method-defined parameters is required by regulation, those methods are not subject to the flexibility afforded in other SW-846 methods (such as described in the Disclaimer and Chapter Two of this manual).

The following methods are found in Sec. 8.4 of this chapter:

<b>Method 1310A:</b>	Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity Test Method and Structural Integrity Test
<b>Method 1311:</b>	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure